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account at all is given of Napoleon's Concordat, of his reorganization of local government, education, and finance, or of his public works. Similarly, there are twelve pages of text and chronological outline on the battles of the Franco-Prussian War, but no description at all of the constitution or working of the French and German governments which followed that war. Military history is indeed a good subject for boys to study, and it can be made very instructive and interesting if the tactics of a few important battles or the strategy of one or two campaigns is described in some detail. But military history which consists chiefly of the bare mention of a great many names of battles and generals, as is largely the case in this volume, can scarcely be found by a pupil either interesting to read or easy to remember. In a history of "The New Age" one would expect to find some discussion of republican ideas, party government, colonial expansion, the Industrial Revolution and its consequences, and the attitude and activity of the Roman Church. But of these things there is almost nothing.

Mr. Jeffery has inserted several diagrams, which as he modestly says in his preface, "have proved useful in the past to many of my pupils purely as an aid to visual memory. They are in no sense anything more than reminders of the subject of the previous chapter." The diagrams are ingenious and may no doubt be very helpful in the hands of a careful teacher. But there is always the danger that the pupil will tend to commit to memory the visual image without really understanding the subject. There is also the danger that such formal aids will say too much or too little. For instance, in the diagram of "The Results of the Battle of Trafalgar" it is too much to include among the results of the battle events which happened before the battle took place, such as Napoleon's abandonment of the camp at Boulogne and the capitulation at Ulm. There are good maps, but the genealogical tables would have been more useful if they had been extended in every instance to include the sovereigns of to-day. Unfortunately there are several inaccurate statements in the text, and the proof-reading, especially of the proper names, has not been careful—Prokersch-Osben for Prokesch-Osten (p. 214), Hertzeberg and Hertzburg for Hertzberg (pp. 42, 154), and more than a score of other similar misprints.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

COMMUNICATIONS

ITHACA, August 7, 1911.

The Managing Editor:

Dear Sir:

May I ask the readers of my Luther Fragment in the July REVIEW to correct the *u* of *componendum* (in line 3) to an *a*? The photographic facsimile shows me that what I had taken for a *u*-hook is only a fleck in the paper above an open *a*, and the word therefore not a gerund, but the more usual gerundive. I was about to ask also that after *praerigoro-*

sum (lines 5, 6) there be inserted a query, like that after *aliter* (line 15) and that scholars help me to better readings for both; but there reach me from an eminent student of the Reformation, Dr. Georg Buchwald, both the corrections wanted. *Praeri[gor]osum* should read *prae[cordi]orum*, and *aliter* should be *etiam*.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE L. BURR.

I, rue du Rabot,
DIJON, France, le 2 Août 1911.

Monsieur le Directeur:

Je vous prie de vouloir bien insérer, dans *The American Historical Review*, la note rectificative suivante, au sujet d'un article publié par elle sur le *Concordat de 1516*, dont je suis l'auteur (pp. 805-806, Juli 1911).

1. Cet article, signé J. W. T., prétend que je n'ai rien ajouté d'important à ce qui était connu des négociations diplomatiques du Concordat de 1516. Or, j'ai publié (1) le texte des articles adoptés à Bologne, qui était encore inédit; (2) les instructions données à Roger Barne pour mettre le traité sur pied, et qui étaient également inédites; (3) les instructions envoyées au nonce en France à ce sujet et aussi inconnues jusqu'ici dans leur teneur originale—trois sortes de documents d'un haut intérêt.

2. On affirme que je regrette que l'Église de France soit devenue concordataire. Non, je ne regrette pas cela. Ce que je regrette c'est qu'on ait mal appliqué le concordat, parce que le mauvais usage, qui en a été fait, ne lui a pas permis de porter tous ses fruits.

3. On m'accuse d'avoir mal défini l'attitude des États d'Orléans, en ne recourant pas aux ouvrages du chancelier de l'Hospital. Mais ces ouvrages sont sujets à caution; j'ai reproduit les discours du chancelier d'après les procès-verbaux. On me reproche, à ce sujet, de ne m'être pas servi dans mon ouvrage de la collection des lois d'Isambert. Ma réponse est que m'en suis servi à ce sujet, comme dans tout mon travail. Je les ai citées plus de quarante fois et souvent analysées. Il est surprenant que l'on n'ait pas vu cela.

4. On prétend que j'ignore complètement la littérature moderne (dans ses rapports avec mon sujet, sans doute). Celui qui a formulé cette assertion n'a donc pas reconnu les nombreux écrivains que j'ai cités sur les points les plus délicats de mon travail, et dont les ouvrages, au nombre de plus de trente, ont été publiés depuis peu. Qu'il me soit permis de redire ici leurs noms justement honorés parmi nous: MM. Lavissee et ses collaborateurs, M. Louis Madelin, M. Pastor, M. O. Martin, M. Imbart de la Tour, M. Noël Valois et tant d'autres indiqués soit en note, soit dans la Bibliographie de mon ouvrage.

On cherche enfin, ce semble, à déprécier mon travail en l'accusant à diverses reprises de reproduire les théories du moyen-âge sur la constitution de l'Église, sans prendre garde que l'on fait une double erreur. D'abord, les idées que j'ai exposées à ce sujet sont antérieurs au moyen-

âge; ensuite, ces idées, si le moyen-âge les a professées, lui ont survécu, et elles sont encore enseignées aujourd'hui dans les écoles catholiques.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'expression de mes sentiments très distingués.

J. THOMAS.

HANOVER, N. H., August 31, 1911.

The Managing Editor:

Dear Sir:

The Abbé Thomas's letter of exception to my review finds me in the vacation season, without access to my notes upon his work, or the work itself, and I have only the actual review, supplemented by memory, upon which to frame a reply.

The abbé's complaint resolves itself into two parts: one of opinion, the other of fact. To his first exception I would say that the three documents alluded to may be "d'un haut intérêt", but at the time the review was written they did not seem to me to be of the supreme historical importance which the author attaches to them. The words of the review, "much of the detail is new", were meant to describe accurately their nature, and I think do so. As to item 3: it is true that the author reproduces the discourse of the Chancellor L'Hôpital after the procès-verbaux of the States General. But is a critical historical writer to avoid the use of the chancellor's other writings because they are "sujets à caution"? The function of scientific historical scholarship is to be critical in spirit and method. I am constrained to the belief (which I refrained from expressing in the review) that L'Hôpital contains too much for the abbé's purpose. The same objection, in less degree, applies to his use of Isambert. When the crown policy was pro-Huguenot, as in 1560, and again at Moulins, the legislation often has a tenor which the reader would not always discover from the analysis of it. One gets the impression that the author's commentary is sometimes based on the interpretation of preceding Catholic writers, and not upon careful weighing of the actual source, and that citation to Isambert is merely *pro forma*. The statement, that the "modern literature [has been] entirely ignored", I believe will stand the test of any candid reader who has studied the literature of the period. It was not intended to imply that the learned abbé was ignorant of the works of MM. Lavissee, Madelin, Pastor, Imbart de la Tour, Noël Valois, etc. But what has he profited by them? He *has* ignored them, in the (English) sense of refusing to accept the findings of modern historical scholarship in regard to the history of the French Reformation in any large degree.

Finally, the paragraph numbered 2 in the abbé's letter, and the concluding one, it seems to me, lie outside the province of reply because they deal with things that are rather matters of opinion than of fact.

Very truly yours,

J. W. T.